

THE CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

THE OBJECT OF HER COMING OUT.

The Weehawken Draws Her Into Deep Water and Cripples Her at the First Shot.

She Surrenders and Hoists a White Flag.

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL VESSEL.

Official Reports of Admiral Dupont and Captain Rodgers.

Our Post Royal Correspondence.

By my last I had only time to announce the capture of the celebrated Atlanta-rebel ram Flag; and even now I have to regret that it is utterly impossible to give such details of this brilliant affair as are characteristic of the Herald's correspondents, in consequence of the mail closing in a few moments, which goes North by the gunboat Jas. Adger. I will, however, give an abridged account as circumstances will admit.

Several days since Admiral Dupont received intelligence from commanders that the Flag was about to make an attempt to run the blockade, and in the event of being successful would sail immediately for Charleston, and, in conjunction with the rebel rams at Charleston, would destroy or capture the fleet there, after which the entire rebel force would make a demonstration against this point. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, Admiral Dupont, with his customary alacrity and quick conception of the enemy's intention, despatched the Monitors Weehawken and Nahant to the Wilmington waters, with orders to station a picket boat in the above river. The picket boat was selected and continued to keep a most vigilant watch of the enemy's movements. Upon the morning of the 17th inst., when about daylight, the Flag was descried steaming down the river. The alarm was immediately given, and all hands bet to quarters on board the Monitors. None on board the Monitors believed that there could be any other result than that which had taken place if it were in the range of their guns. The Flag, or more properly, the Atlanta, came steaming down the river with all the impudence and defiance imaginable. Captain Rodgers immediately put on steam and sailed down the river, for the purpose of getting into deeper water and decaying the rebel master down. The feat succeeded completely, as the Atlanta immediately put on a full head of steam and gave chase, endeavoring to run the blockade in the shape of shells from her pivot gun, as soon as she got within range.

The vessel reserved her fire for a few moments, until the ram could get well on. The Atlanta fired, and eight shells, none of which struck the Weehawken. Captain Rodgers sighted the first gun (fifteen-inch) which took effect on the Weehawken, and she replied accordingly. The second shot struck just off the water, on the side, about eighteen inches below the waterline, passing through the armor and striking the boiler completely through the opposite side of the boiler, shelling two pilots and wounding another man. The third shot struck on the water line, crushing in the vessel's side and wounding twelve and killing one of the splitters. Another shot passed through the smoke-stack, which killed the pilot, and before she could be commanded again she swung around and grounded. The Weehawken then steamed up to engage her at close range, when she struck her colors and hoisted the white flag. Upon boarding her our men found the pilot, and the vessel was taken possession of. Another shot passed through the smoke-stack, which killed the pilot, and before she could be commanded again she swung around and grounded. The Weehawken then steamed up to engage her at close range, when she struck her colors and hoisted the white flag. Upon boarding her our men found the pilot, and the vessel was taken possession of.

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The Atlanta carried four guns, two six-inch and two seven-inch. She had four water-tight compartments, and was capable of running in either direction. She was commanded by Capt. Webb, formerly of the United States Navy. She carried four hundred and fifty men, and was armed with two six-inch and two seven-inch guns. She had four water-tight compartments, and was capable of running in either direction.

Another statement gives her dimensions as follows:—Length over all one hundred and eighty feet, breadth beam one hundred and twenty feet, depth of hold one hundred and twenty feet. She has engines of three hundred horse power. Her pilot-house is five feet square, and is built up through and above the spar deck about two feet above the water line. The pilot-house is built up through and above the spar deck about two feet above the water line. The pilot-house is built up through and above the spar deck about two feet above the water line.

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In all five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing or wounding the crews of two guns two or three of the pilots were also slightly wounded, and the pilot-house was completely wrecked. The vessel grounded and immediately after surrendered.

The armament of the Atlanta was two seven-inch and first fifteen-inch shot, and one six-inch. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

PLANTERS WAREHOUSE, June 19, 1863. Sir—I have the honor to forward herewith, marked No. 1, the interesting report of Captain John Rodgers, of the Weehawken, on the capture of the Flag, inst. of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta, better known as the Flag, as well as the report of Commander Downes, of the Nahant, who participated in the capture, marked No. 2.

The Flag, in a dense fog, ran the blockade of Savannah a few days after the Fort Royal forts were taken, in November, 1862. She has been closely watched ever since, and in the case of the Nahant, the long and ceaseless vigilance of my officers has been rewarded. The capture of the Atlanta was a most brilliant success, having unaided steamed into the harbor from Charleston.

The department will rejoice in this event, how well Captain Rodgers has sustained his distinguished reputation, and added to the list of the brilliant services which he has rendered to the country during the rebellion. It will be a pleasure to the United States government to have taken place during his connection with my command in another such communication.

Commander Downes, with his usual gallantry, moved as rapidly as possible towards the enemy, receiving his fire until he could get into close action, but lost the opportunity of the brief nature of the engagement, of using his battery.

I have been told that the Confederate government considered the Atlanta as the most efficient of their iron-clads. The officers and crew of the Atlanta, with the exception of the wounded and one of the surgeons, have been transferred to the United States steamer James Adger, to be conveyed to Fortress Monroe. A list is herewith enclosed, marked No. 3.

I cannot close this despatch without calling the attention of the department to the coolness and gallantry of Acting Master Benjamin W. Loring, especially recommended by Captain Rodgers. I trust that the department will consider his services as worthy of consideration.

I forward herewith, marked Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the list of the officers and crews of the Weehawken, Nahant and Cleopatra. Very respectfully, S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. To His Excellency the Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WEHAWKEN, WARSAW SOUND, GEORGIA, June 17, 1863. Sir—I have the honor to report that the iron-clad vessel was discovered coming down at the mouth of Wilmington river, also two other iron-clad vessels, one of which was a pro-clipper; beat to quarters and commenced clearing the ship for action. At twenty minutes past four she opened fire from her pivot gun, and the Weehawken returned the fire.

At this time the enemy was lying across the channel, and the Weehawken, being distant from him about three hundred yards, commenced firing. At half-past five o'clock the enemy made a second attempt to run the blockade, and the Weehawken returned the fire. At six o'clock the enemy struck the Weehawken, and she replied accordingly.

At a quarter to six o'clock, Lieutenant Alexander came on board the Atlanta. He reported the vessel grounded on the sand spit that makes up the southeast from Cabbage Island. Shortly afterwards Capt. W. A. Nicholson reported that the vessel had struck the sand spit, and was disabled. The vessel was disabled by the shot of the Weehawken, and she was disabled by the shot of the Weehawken.

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The engagement was exclusively between the Weehawken and Atlanta. The latter mounted four of the six-inch and two of the seven-inch shot, and she could fire two of the former and one of the latter on a side. Rodgers captured the rebel at close quarters, and first fifteen-inch shot, and one six-inch. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

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THE REBEL INVASION.

Advance of the Enemy to Scotland, Penn.

Reoccupation of Chambersburg by the Rebels.

The Eighth and Seventy-First New York at Carlisle.

The Rebels Driven Out of Frederick, Md.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

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visits to the camp are not productive of any good to the troops. HARRISBURG, June 23—10 P. M.

There is nothing new at Shippensburg, the last telegraphic station up the valley. The operator at Chambersburg, with some newspaper correspondents who were there when the rebels entered, have not as yet been heard from.

A skirmish took place to-day about ten miles from Gettysburg, between some of our troops and about eighty rebels. The enemy retreated, leaving one man dead and several wounded. The rebels were driven back to the mountains.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence. Everything is quiet at this writing; no telegrams of any importance have been received, and it is all conjecture now as to where the rebels are. You may rest assured there is no end to rumors; but they are of such an improbable character that I shall not repeat them. Where the rebels are located will, it is probable, be forwarded to you ere close this. What they are doing is also an inquiry I should like to solve, but that disposition is left to time to unravel.

THE REV. MR. LEACOCK. The Episcopal minister residing here, and whose name was so summarily arrested by General Schenck, has deposed that he has taken an excursion to inspect the rebels, but the State authorities to clear the Cumberland valley of the enemy would not be proper to state. Those who knew the true position of affairs felt satisfied that the enemy will not remain long in the State unless heavily reinforced.